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ORIGINAL

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OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

LD282245Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1824 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The African foreign ministers' conference, at its 30th session held in Tripoli from 20 to 28 February under the chairmanship of Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary and chairman of the 30th session, issued the following resolutions:

I. A resolution regarding the international year of the handicapped, tabled by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

The OAU Council of Ministers, at its 30th ordinary session held in Tripoli in the Jamahiriyah from 20 to 28 February 1978, while reasserting its belief in human rights and the basic freedoms of man and also in the principles of peace, the dignity and ability of the individual and the importance of consolidating social justice; out of its conviction that war and colonialist and racist persecution are among the most important causes for the increase in the proportion of the handicapped; referring to General Assembly resolution No 3447/D/30 dated September 1975 and also resolution No 31-82 dated 13 December 1971, in connection with the declaration of the rights of the handicapped; referring to General Assembly resolution No 31-123 declaring 1981 to be the international year of the handicapped with the slogan "full participation", has decided to devote this year to the realization of a number of aims, namely:

A. To help the handicapped physically and psychologically adapt to society;

B. To encourage all efforts being exerted at national and international levels to provide all the necessary assistance, care, training and guidance to the handicapped; providing the suitable job opportunities to them; and insuring their full integration into society;

C. To encourage study and research projects with the aim of facilitating the participation of the handicapped in daily life in a practical manner, for example, by improving their ability to use public buildings and transportation;

D. To enlighten and educate the public in connection with the rights of the handicapped to participate in and contribute to all economic, social and political aspects of life;

E. To encourage the adoption of effective measures to safeguard and to rehabilitate the handicapped.

While also referring to General Assembly resolution No 32-133 dated 16 December 1977 and to articles 1 and 82 and in particular that article in which the secretary general urges the member states to participate in the international year of the handicapped, the conference has:

1. Decided to look into the possibility of convening a regional conference or seminar at the African level to discuss the problems of the handicapped and how to implement the aims of the international year of the handicapped;

2. Urged all African states to regard 1981 as the international year of the handicapped;

3. Requested the OAU administrative secretary general to organize the regional conferences and seminars, proposed in article 1, and to submit a report on their results to the Council of Ministers so as to allow the member states to take the suitable measures within the framework of their celebration of the international year of the handicapped.

II. Resolution on the Palestine question:

The OAU Council of Ministers in its 30th ordinary session held in Tripoli in the Jamahiriyah from 20 to 28 February 1978, while recalling the resolutions of the previous conferences of the heads of state and government and of the Council of Ministers regarding the Palestine question, especially resolution No 77 adopted by the conference of the heads of state and government under schedule D/12 and the resolutions of the Council of Ministers Nos 460/D26, 482/D27 and 529/D28, and while also recalling the report of the UN committee concerned with the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights, which reaffirms the legitimate and immutable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their national homeland in Palestine and to the establishment of their sovereign independent state;

While guided by the principles and aims of the OAU and UN charters and the common destiny of the African and Arab peoples and their common and continued struggle to exercise their rights to freedom, peace, self-determination and independence;

Having regard to the statements made concerning the Palestine question and the current serious situation arising from the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territory and the usurpation of Palestinian land and the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and from Israel's refusal to be bound by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly;

Expressing its deep concern at the reaffirmation of the aggressive plans and the policy of expansion which have been repeatedly voiced by all Israeli governments including the new Israeli Government, and in particular their settlements and expansionist plans and their refusal to recognize the Palestinian people's desire to exercise their basic rights and their right to national sovereignty over their land;

Realizing that the Palestine question is the essence of the conflict in the Middle East crisis and that it is an Arab-African question;

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to regain all their national rights, and reaffirming that no lasting and just peace can be achieved except on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and recognition of the lawful rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to regain their national independence and sovereignty and to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their own national soil;

Observing with anxiety that the alliance between the regime in Israel and the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa aiming at the continuation of the policy of terrorism and annihilation of Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied Arab lands and the African peoples in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and that Israel and the racist regimes are exercising similar maneuvers and methods;

The council:

A. Reaffirms the previous resolutions it had adopted as a move to underline its full and effective support for the Palestinian people led by the PLO, its sole legitimate representative;

B. Reaffirms its full backing for the Arab confrontation states and the Palestinian people in their lawful struggle to regain by every means their occupied lands and usurped rights;

C. Declares its full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle against Zionism and racism and that no state has the right to speak on their behalf without the agreement of the PLO;

D. Strongly condemns the aggressive plans and the expansionist policy of Israel which has been reasserted by the statements of the new Israeli Government;

E. Once again firmly denounces the alliance between Israel and the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and calls on all member states to stand against the dangers of this alliance, stressing that armed struggle against the racists in southern Africa and occupied Palestine is the most effective means of defeating these enemies;

F. Declares that direct consultations and negotiations with the racists and Zionist regimes in southern Africa and occupied Palestine must not be an alternative to the lawful armed struggle which is being waged by the oppressed peoples in southern Africa and Palestine;

G. Calls on the international community to intensify the isolation of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, political and military fields and to support the just cause of the Palestinian people until the racist regimes respect the will of the international community;

H. Endorses the recommendations of the UN committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinians to return to their national home to establish their independent state in Palestine and asks the UN General Assembly to take all measures to implement these recommendations;

I. Requests the Security Council to reconsider its stand regarding the recommendations of the committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to take the necessary measures to implement them after they were internationalized by the General Assembly's resolution in this matter in its 31st session;

J. Requests the administrative general secretary to follow up the developments of the Palestinian question and to submit a report on them to the next session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

III. A resolution regarding the activities of the administrative general secretary within the framework of African-Arab cooperation.

The OAU Council of Ministers, having held its 30th session in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978 and after having studied the report of the administrative general secretary on the activities of the General Secretariat of the organization in the sphere of African-Arab cooperation, recalls the resolutions and declarations issued by the first Arab-African summit conference in Cairo and the second Arab-African foreign ministers' conference, underlines it resolution No 576/D/29 regarding African-Arab cooperation and once again stresses that African-Arab cooperation stems from a deep faith of the African and Arab peoples in the unity of their destiny and struggle in order to place their resources and potentials in the service of [words indistinct]

A. With satisfaction takes note of the report of the administrative general secretary about the activities of African-Arab cooperation;

B. Endorses the recommendations and resolutions of the permanent committee for African-Arab cooperation in its second session in Cairo and calls on it to exert more efforts to translate the decisions and the declarations of the joint Arab-African summit into practicalities;

C. Authorizes the general secretary to pay up the OAU contribution to the special fund for running the executive machinery of African-Arab cooperation--$350,442;

D. Urges the member countries, which are to be chosen to appoint specialists to the meetings of the working groups to represent the African side, to endeavor to insure that these specialists are of the highest possible standard;

E. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the two general secretaries of the OAU and the Arab League to implement the declarations and decisions of the joint summit conference of Cairo and congratulates them on these efforts;

F. Calls on all member states to submit all their suggestions and declarations regarding strengthening African-Arab cooperation to the General Secretariat of the OAU.

G. Requests the administrative general secretary to follow up closely the latest developments of African-Arab cooperation through contacts with various concerned organizations and with the members in the organization and to regularly brief the council on what is happening.

IV. A resolution about electing members of the Foreign Auditing Council:

The OAU Council of Ministers, in its 30th ordinary session in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, held from 20 to 28 February 1978, after having studied the document of the Council of Ministers No 46/D/30 regarding electing members of the Foreign Auditing Council;

A. Has decided to appoint as members to the Foreign Auditing Council for the period from February 1978 to February 1961 representatives of Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, Upper Volta, Togo, Seychelles and Tunisia;

B. Extends its profound appreciation and greetings to members of the former Foreign Auditing Council for the excellent work they have done during their period of service.

V. A resolution approving the 1978-79 budget:

The OAU Council of Ministers in its 30th ordinary session held in Tripoli in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February, having discussed the draft plan and budget of the financial year 1978-79 submitted by the consultative committee for financial affairs and budget and the Secretariat General of the OAU as Council of Ministers document No 845/D/30, as first amended, decided:

A. To approve the budget and the plan of action for the financial year 1978-79 which was contained in Council of Ministers document No 845/D/30 as first amended in the sum of $11,824,391;

B. To endorse the recommendations of the consultative committee for financial affairs and budget as drafted in Council of Ministers document No 841/D/30;

C. To ask the Secretariat General, while observing the provisions appropriate to the financial resolution pertaining to the supplementary appropriations and unauthorized contingencies and expenditures, to act within the limits of the opened appropriations;

D. To address an urgent call to all member states to regularly pay their share of the budget of the OAU and asks member states which have not yet done so to pay their arrears without delay;

E. To congratulate members of the consultative committee for financial affairs and budget for the excellent work they have undertaken.

VI. A resolution on Namibia:

The OAU Council of Ministers in its 30th ordinary session held in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978, having examined once again the serious political and military situation in Namibia arising from the continued unlawful occupation of the territory of the region by the racist Vorster regime in South Africa;

Considering the continued intransigence of the racist regime of South Africa in refusing to give up the unlawful occupation of Namibia and continuing in the Bantustan policy in the region;

Taking note of the constructive attitude of SWAPO towards the Security Council resolution No 385 of 1976;

Observing the increasing concern the maneuvers of the occupying racist regime of South Africa to achieve an internal settlement and using for this purpose agents in the so-called Turnhalle talks;

Reaffirming the unshakable support of Africa for the lawful armed struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole lawful representative of the people of Namibia, for their freedom and national independence:

A. Underlines once again the resolutions in this connection adopted by the OAU and the United Nations and other international organizations relating to Namibia;

B. Pays tribute to SWAPO for undertaking the political mobilization of the people of Namibia and intensifying the armed struggle against the racist armed forces in South Africa which occupy Namibia;

C. Reiterates its full support for the armed struggle by SWAPO which is considered the main weapon for terminating the South African occupation of Namibia;

D. Denounces the racist regime in South Africa for its continued obduracy and refusal to terminate its unlawful occupation of Namibia and persisting in the Bantustan policy in the region;

E. Strongly condemns the establishment of tribal armies to insure the continued unlawful occupation of Namibia through the regime of South Africa;

F. Condemns and rejects any elections which may be conducted in Namibia not under the supervision of the United Nations.

G. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the illegal annexation of Walvis Bay by the ruling regime in South Africa; it strongly stresses that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia; it demands that South Africa respect the territorial integrity of Namibia;

H. Again calls on all OAU member states and the entire international community not to have any contacts with the so-called moderate Africans in the Turnhalle alliance or with any other agents to the ruling regime in South Africa;

I. Decides to increase diplomatic, financial and material aid to SWAPO in order to enable it to intensify its armed struggle for the liberation of Namibia from the unlawful occupation of the ruling racist regime in South Africa;

J. Reasserts that any agreement through negotiations leading to the realization of Namibia's real independence must be accepted by SWAPO, it being the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, and by the United Nations, it being the administrative authority.

VII. A resolution regarding the distribution of working documents:

The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in its 30th ordinary session in Tripoli, the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978, out of its desire to realize the participation of all the organization's paramount member states equally in the bodies belonging to it in order to give these bodies utmost effectiveness;

While pointing out that the normal delay in distributing the working documents among the member states did not enable some of these states to make their positive and effective contribution to the working of the machinery of the OAU; while referring to the ruling of subdivision 2 of article 2 of the regulations of the Secretariat General stipulating that the administrative secretariat general must inform member states of the budget and work program at least 1 month before the date of the summoning the session of the Council of Ministers, the specialized committees and other apparatuses of the organization,

A. Draws in particular the attention of the administrative secretariat general to the ruling of subdivision 2 of article 2 of the regulations of the Secretariat General;

B. Calls on the secretary general to take the necessary measures in the future so that the documents of the session of the organizations' apparatuses reach the member states at least 1 month before the beginning of these sessions;

C. Asks the consultative committee for administrative and financial affairs and all other committees to observe their meetings' timetables so that it is possible to convey their resolutions to the OAU member states through the secretary general and during the fixed period.

VIII. A resolution on Lesotho:

The OAU Council of Ministers, meeting in its 30th ordinary session in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978, having heard the statement of Lesotho foreign minister about the partitioned and conquered territories of Lesotho;

Taking notice of the Council of Ministers' document No 398/D/30 addendum No 2 on borders between Lesotho and South Africa;

Paying special interest to Lesotho territory occupied by South Africa for more than 100 years, and in accordance with resolution No 10 of the general committee of the Council of Ministers D/30;

Decides to refer this issue to the 31st session of the Council of Ministers and expresses solidarity with Lesotho.

IX. A resolution on (?payment of) shares in arrears:

The OAU Council of Ministers meeting in its 30th ordinary session in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978, having discussed the draft program and budget of the 1978-79 fiscal year; recalling the appeal addressed to all member states to pay their overdue shares promptly so that the Secretariat General can meet its commitments;

A. The secretary general and the rapporteur of the administrative secretariat are charged with the tasks of preparing a comprehensive memo to be dispatched to the member states which have not paid their overdue shares, to ask them to pay the arrears without delay.

B. Agrees to inform the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the situation at its coming session.

X. A resolution on the drop in the value of the dollar and the adjustment of the salaries of the permanent employees of the OAU:

The Council of Ministers of the OAU having held in its 30th ordinary session in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, from 20 to 28 February 1978, having taken into consideration paragraph No 131 of the report about the activities of the budget and financial affairs consultative committee for the period from February 1977 up to January 1978 connected with the method of payment of some allowances for the adjustment of the basic salaries and future adjustments, the Council of Ministers' document No 841/D/30 for the salaries of the permanent employees of the organization, and having taken notice of the documents connected with these subjects, has decided to refer the subject to the committee of 14 regarding the restructuring of the OAU General Secretariat to study it and to submit a report about it to the Council of Ministers in its next session.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU CONCEDES CUBAN TROOPS IN FRONTLINE FIGHTING

LD021240Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0736 GMT 2 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Address by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, delivered at rally held in Menelik II Square, Addis Ababa, to commemorate the 82d anniversary of the defeat of Italian forces at the battle of Aduwa--live]

[Excerpt] Comrades, we commemorate today's Aduwa victory anniversary with much emotion, for during this historic month of February we not only commemorate the Aduwa victory, but also the February 1974 popular upsurge, this latter being a chapter of our history which gives rise to special feelings about our celebrations today. We commemorate today's victory anniversary with special feelings inasmuch as we are today in the throes of a decisive struggle against the imperialists and their puppets, just as we were in February 1896. Just as in 1896, the broad oppressed masses of Ethiopia are now advancing to win a decisive victory in their struggle against their bloody class enemies and external reactionary invaders. We are today fighting international imperialism and its numerous associates.

The countries participating in the illegal invasion against us now number more than 13. However, revolutionary Ethiopia and its people's armed forces are not standing alone. Countries which oppose exploitation and illegal invasion are standing alongside the peoples of the world who are struggling for correct goals. Apart from the unreserved political, moral and material aid we are getting from the USSR, the other socialist countries, progressive forces, and all peace- and freedom-loving Africans, the Cubans, who are renowned for shedding their blood anywhere and at all times in genuine struggles and for the sake of principles, are standing alongside the Ethiopian people's defense forces on the frontline. [applause]

Our struggle will continue until the moment the invading Somali forces, encouraged by the imperialists, withdraw unconditionally and desist from their illegal invasion of this country. [applause]

Broad masses of Ethiopia: You are today in the throes of a struggle no less severe than that fought by your fathers. In February 1974 the oppressed masses of Ethiopia overthrew the ruling class which considered itself superior. Further revolutionary victories were won subsequently in the interest of the broad masses.

The reactionary Somali Government went to war against us in the belief that the oppressed Ethiopian people had been weakened and divided by their revolutionary efforts to eliminate oppression and exploitation. Then, when, like a bee, the broad masses of Ethiopia stung the enemy, the reactionary Arab ruling classes pounced on us in support of the reactionary Siad Barre under the pretext of a holy war, and on behalf of international imperialism.

In the northern region, the Eritrean secessionist bandits, with the aid they are getting from reactionary Arab governments, are committing crimes against the broad masses of Eritrea, which history will never forget.

Elsewhere followers of the aristocrat Ethiopian Democratic Union and the remnants of history, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, are being crushed and brought under control by means of the arms of the broad masses.

Our country is in the throes of a decisive struggle just as it was 81 years ago. At that time our gallant fathers died for a country which belonged to a few individuals, but today the broad masses will die for revolutionary Ethiopia, which assures them that it belongs to them all. You have the ineluctable responsibility to guard our country against being divided by reactionaries and to free our invaded land by repulsing the invaders.

International imperialism has begun openly demonstrating that it is a maneater, trying to weaken the struggle of oppressed people for freedom, justice, democracy and socialism. Imperialists breathing fresh air, living in luxury, want to live forever. They make haste to stir up white terror where ever there is revolution, but in most places they have met with shame: the history of the revolutions of Vietnam, Angola, Cuba, Algeria and the PDRY bear witness to this.

Imperialism has not learned and will not learn from its failures. So long as imperialism survives, it will never desist from trying to prevent the oppressed people of the world from achieving peace and justice even for a single second. Imperialism applies technology only to bring about loss of life. Imperialism is against peace. Imperialism has failed to strangle the revolution of the oppressed. Imperialism has been thrown out of a number of countries in shame. Aduwa victory day is a shameful day for the imperialists.

Neither at the time of the battle of Aduwa, nor today, have the broad masses of Ethiopia either attempted to violate boundaries or annex the territory of any country with attendant unnecessary bloodshed. All the wars the Ethiopian masses have fought have been defensive, just and legitimate wars. The same is true of the war they are fighting today.

Just as the broad masses of Ethiopia won a historic victory at Aduwa, a victory which passed on the torch of freedom to the whole of Africa, they will in the very near future unfold before their enemies in their country an unprecedented drama and produce for them a second Aduwa in which they will rout and root out the reactionary Somali troops, all reactionary Arab cliques, all tools of imperialism and all antirevolutionary forces fighting against the revolutionary motherland from north, south, east and west. There is no doubt that our revolutionary army, which is fighting in each of the four directions, will soon bring this to realization. [applause]

The broad masses of Ethiopia will show the world a second Aduwa.

The struggling peoples of Africa will triumph over international imperialism.

May the unity of the world's oppressed masses and workers be strengthened.

Revolutionary motherland or death.

Everything to the battlefront.

May the unity of the Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist organizations be strengthened.

Let us form a workers party with our blood.

Let us form it with our struggle.

Ethiopia will be made democratic and popular with our blood.

We shall win. [applause]

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON OGADEN DURING GDR TV INTERVIEW

LD0122100Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2059 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, said in a television interview carried by GDR television on Wednesday evening that the fighting in the Ogaden could spread due to the attempts by the imperialist powers.

Mengistu stressed: "Ethiopia has repeatedly made it clear that it has no intention to lay claims on territories of other states. The main aim of the heroic struggle waged by the armed forces of our state and by the people's militia is to drive back the invaders from our state territory, but not to violate the frontiers of neighboring territories." In this connection Mengistu stressed that Ethiopia would not enter into negotiations before these troops were not totally and unconditionally withdrawn.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council said the sympathy and support given by the socialist community of states to Ethiopia's struggle and its revolution was welcome and encouraging.

PMAC MEMBER TEFFERA JIFAR ASSASSINATED

LD0120300Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The funeral of Comrade 2d Lt Teffera Jifar, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], who was killed by a bullet fired at him by reactionary hired assassins while he was unwaveringly struggling for and playing a leading role in the revolution and unity of the Ethiopian broad masses, took place this afternoon at the special revolutionaries' graveyard in St Joseph's cemetary [in Addis Ababa].

Comrade 2d Lt Teffera Jifar, who was 34, was a militant who had rendered distinguished services in activating and coordinating the broad masses of Ethiopia out of his great love and sympathy for them.

The funeral of Comrade Private Seyoum Wonded also took place today at the same cemetery. Comrade Private Seyoum Wonded was killed while fighting counterrevolutionary forces.

Present at the funeral ceremony of the two revolutionary comrades were Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, PMAC secretary general; PMAC members; cabinet ministers; armed forces commanders and top government officials. In addition, representatives of various mass organizations, the families of the deceased, comrades and thousands of Addis Ababa residents expressed their last respects to the deceased at the ceremony and declared their bitter hostility to reactionaries and hired assassins.

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER MAKES STATEMENT TO QNA

NC011955Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 1 March--'Uthman Salih Sabi, chairman of the Executive Council of the Eritrean Liberation Front--the popular liberation forces, has said that the Soviet transport planes and Boeing 707's of the Ethiopian airlines are currently transporting soldiers and arms from Addis Ababa and Aden to Asmara and Barentu in the western area in Eritrea. He said these operations were aimed at reinforcing the 25,000-strong Ethiopian militia army's march on Eritrea. Sabi, who is currently visiting Doha, said in a statement to QNA tonight that he received this morning a cable to this effect from the battlefront.

He added that the cable indicates that the continuous Ethiopian air raids were being expanded to include, beside the liberated Eritrean towns, the peaceful and unarmed villages and areas in Eritrea.

Sabi said that the foreign interference by the Soviet Union and its supporters in the present war between Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia would subsequently extend to other areas beyond Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia whereas several months ago the war was turning in favor of the peoples in the area.

Sabi called on the Soviet Union and the United States to urge the parties concerned--Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia--to hold a dialog using the offices of the UN Security Council to reach a comprehensive solution to the problems in the Horn of Africa, which will guarantee the rights of the peoples in the area to live in peace and security.

Sabi also urged the African states not to remain indifferent toward these African problems and to exert joint efforts in cooperation with the Arab states to support the peoples in the Horn of Africa to arrive at a just and peaceful solution.

TANZANIA

GENSCHER VISIT ENDS; AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD010848Y Hamburg DPA in German 0726 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended his 3-day official visit to Tanzania on Wednesday. He described the political results of the talks with President Julius Nyerere and his government as "very encouraging." On his political tour Genscher is visiting the central African states of Burundi and Rwanda during the next 4 days, after which he will return to Bonn.

In the capital Dar es Salaam, the federal foreign minister signed a capital aid agreement on Wednesday morning worth DM 13 million under which Tanzania will purchase German locomotives.

The German delegation described Genscher's meetings with Tanzania's leaders as "successful." Bonn has received support for the aims of its Africa policy, which is directed toward peaceful solutions of the African conflicts in the southern part of the continent and in the Horn of Africa without outside interference.

SOMALIA

SONNA: HORN ISSUE SOLUTION SHOULD BE LEFT TO OAU

LD011534Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar LD/EA

[Text] The Somali national news agency, SONNA, yesterday described as unfounded and misquotation reports quoting the information minister, Dr Abdi Kassim Salad Hasan, as saying the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] had no objection to the UN Security Council discussing the Somali-Ethiopian conflict at the request of the United States. SONNA was referring to reports emanating from a pre-conference held by the ministers in Abu Dhabi, alleging that the minister had made remarks to that effect. SONNA declared that Somalia firmly stands by its policy that the issue is an African one and as such should be left to the OAU to seek an African solution. It added that the SDR is therefore opposed to all attempts to solve the conflict in the Horn of Africa which do not recognize the fundamental issues involved based on the following measures:

1. Immediate cease-fire;
2. Withdrawal of external forces;
3. Negotiations through the OAU and
4. Respect for the rights of peoples to self-determination.

[Words indistinct] The agency said that the SDR has consistently called for the recognition of the above-mentioned fundamental issues of which the latest was the press conference held by the minister of information and national guidance [as heard] [words indistinct], Dr Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein.

It is therefore the belief of the SDR that African leaders and their organization, the OAU, can find a solution to the problem if outside powers, Russia, Cuba and their allies, keep their hands off the Horn of Africa conflict. For this reason, the agency went on, the SDR does not see any reason why the issue be wrested from African hands and be referred to the UN Security Council when it is in the hands of the OAU for a peaceful solution.

MOGADISCIO REPORTS SIAD BARRE-AL-QADHDHAFI TALKS

LD011945Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic and the important delegation he is leading [word indistinct] to the capital of the Libyan republic spent several hours in discussions with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks between the two heads of state dealt with world issues in general and the Horn of Africa in particular. The president and his delegation left Mogadiscio yesterday morning after receiving an official invitation from Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

KENYA ASSURED OF NONHOSTILITY, URGED TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD011834Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Information of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has said that the Somali Government has tried many times to improve relations with Kenya on a basis of understanding and good-neighborliness. The SDR has shown this by sending high-level delegations to Kenya many times, among them [remainder of sentence indistinct]. The spokesman disclosed that despite all this the Kenya Government has not responded but has instead adopted a hostile attitude toward the SDR with a view to escalating the conflict in the Horn of Africa and distorting the reasons for the crisis and its history, basing its allegations on groundless reports.

Kenya's enmity toward Somalia has at times reached crisis level, but the SDR has nevertheless exercised restraint. The spokesman said that the SDR believes [words indistinct] Kenya trying to convince the Western countries not to support Somalia while at the same time making a path for itself to secure more arms from them. The spokesman added what has been repeated many times by the president of the SDR, namely, that the SDR has no hostile feelings toward Kenya. This is not just politics but an expression of the principles of Somali foreign policy, a policy which is self-explanatory and therefore needs no explanation. We, therefore, advise Kenya to review its policy so as to coexist with Somalia and cease the venomous [word indistinct] in order to create an atmosphere conducive to improving the relationship and cooperation between the two countries.

UGANDA

BILATERAL COOPERATION TALKS BEGUN WITH RWANDAN OFFICIALS

LD011218Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Bilateral discussions have opened in Kampala between Ugandan ministers and senior security officers and their visiting Rwandese counterparts. The two sides are to discuss matters concerning communications and trade between the two countries, border meetings between provincial governors, district commissioners and chiefs. They will also discuss matters concerning security, especially how to combat smuggling of goods across the common border.

The Ugandan side is led by the minister of finance, who is also the chairman of the cabinet central economic committee, Brig Moses Ali, and includes the minister of transport, communications and works, Mr Paul Etiang; of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Nshekanabo; of commerce, Capt Noah Mohamed; of provincial administration, Brig Ali Fadhul; the acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Matiya Lubega; the army chief of staff, Maj Gen Isaac Lumago; the General Staff officer, once in charge of training and operations in the Uganda armed forces, Brig Isaac Malyamungu; and the director of training and operations in the police, Mr Ali Towili.

The Rwandese side is led by the foreign minister, Mr Nsekalije, and includes the minister of finance and economy, Mr Ntirugirimbabazi; of works, Mr Zakawazi; the director of customs and the officer in charge of the external and internal security in Rwanda.

Speaking at the opening of the discussions in the presence of the visiting Rwandese head of state, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarlimana, and the vice president and minister of defense, also holding the portfolio of internal affairs, Gen Mustafa Adrisi, Life President Amin welcomed the Rwandese leader and his delegation to Uganda, not only as four neighbors but as brothers of the people of Uganda. Dr Amin said the Rwandese leader together with his high-powered delegation are here on the president's invitation and noted that their visit is very much in line with the principles and charters of the OAU, the United Nations and Afro-Arab solidarity.

The life president pointed out that it is his intention to see that excellent cooperation, such as that existing between Uganda and Rwanda, is extended to other east and central African countries so that love, peace and understanding reigns in this part of the Continent of Africa.

BURUNDI

VISIT OF FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER CONTINUES

LD011826Y Hamburg DPA in German 1732 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bujumbura--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher today continued his talks about Bonn's Africa policy in Burundi where he met President Col Jena Baptist Bagaza and Foreign Minister Albert Muganga. Genscher stressed that all efforts must concentrate on "finding and achieving African solutions" for the conflicts on the African Continent. This means ending the resort to force in disputes and reaching peaceful solutions by dialog and negotiation. This is the only way to prevent interference by powers from outside the region, Genscher said with obvious allusion to Soviet and Cuban activities. Speaking in the name of the Federal Republic Genscher declared: "We do not want the differences between East and West to be transferred to Africa, as we have been trying for years to defuse these differences in Europe".

It was learned that the Burundi representatives supported the desire for peaceful solutions in southern Africa and in the Horn of Africa. They emphasized Burundi's good relations with the Federal Republic which they wished to develop.

CAMEROON

IVORY COAST PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA231440Y Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 23 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, Feb 23 (AFP)--Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny arrived here today for a nine-day official visit during which he will hold talks with President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

The Ivory Coast leader called on responsible African governments to work together to make sure that Africa, while remaining open to international cooperation, stays in African hands.

He was scheduled to tour western and northern Cameroon during his visit.

CHAD

CHADIAN GOVERNMENT RELEASES REBEL MOUSTAPHA

PA281726Y Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT 28 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Feb (AFP)--A reliable source in Ndjamena indicated on Tuesday that Adoum Adam Moustapha, the Chadian rebel whose release was demanded by the kidnapers of Christian Masse and Andre Kumerling, has been set free.

According to the same source, Adoum Adam Moustapha, whose release came within the program of general amnesty for Chadian political prisoners granted by the Superior Military Council, has told the authorities that he will go to Massakory, a town located east of lake Chad.

Adoum Adam Moustapha, alias Adoum Bineye, was arrested in early December in Baga-Sola, a small town on the southern shore of (?the lake), just after he had entered Chad along with some 30 rebels.

MALI

THREE MEMPERS OF RULING MILITARY COMMITTEE ARRESTED

PA011249Y Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 1 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, Mali, March 1 (AFP)--Three members of the ruling military committee of the west African state of Mali have been arrested for high treason.

President Moussa Traore, announcing the arrests in a radio and television broadcast last night, said they were "in order to forestall a bloodbath."

Those arrested were Kissima Doukara, minister of defense, the interior and security; Karim Dembele, minister of transport and public works; and Tiekoro Bakayoko, director-general of the security services. All held the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Describing them as former officers, Colonel Traore said they were also accused of "divulging state secrets, lying and speculation."

He said they were "men who looked only to their personal interests" and that it was in order to forestall a bloodbath that the other members of the military committee decided to arrest their three comrades." [quotation marks as received]

NIGERIA

COMMERCIAL, MIG-21 AIRCRAFT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT

OW020925Y Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Lagos, March 2 (AFP)--The collision occurred on the final approach path to the runway when a Nigerian Airways F-28 aircraft with 16 people aboard, including crew, collided with an air force MIG-21 trainer jet carrying a pilot and flying trainee.

The passenger plane was en route to the capital here from Sokoto in northwest Nigeria, touching down at Kano.

The semi-official new Nigerian newspaper said today both aircraft were trying to land at the same time. They collided and instantly caught fire, plunging to the ground.

Observers said the accident was the first mid-air crash to occur in Nigeria.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO BEGINS TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION IN MAPUTO

LD011548Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Talks between FRELIMO and the visiting CPSU delegacion began this morning at the party's national headquarters in Maputo.

On this occasion Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said that the visit of the Soviet delegation serves to consolidate relations between our parties, peoples and states. He went on to stress that the presence of the CPSU delegation in our country constitutes a political, economic, cultural and social asset. Having recalled the experiences of the Soviet people during 60 years of socialism, President Samora Machel referred to the party restructuring process taking place in the country.

It is worth noting that the CPSU delegation has already visited Inhambane Province.

PORTUGUESE-OWNED METALLURGICAL PLANT NATIONALIZED

LD011126Y Lisbon in English to North America 0300 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Text] An important metallurgical unit in Mozambique in which Portuguese interests held a large share of the capital has been nationalized by the Government of Maputo. The minister of industry of Mozambique justified the step by saying that the managers of the company had engaged in economic sabotage against state policies.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry declared yesterday that they had not yet received any information about the nationalization move, which was announced by the minister of industry of Mozambique after a meeting with the company's workers.

RHODESIA

CONSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED; DOCUMENT TO BE SIGNED

PA021547Y Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 2 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, March 2 (AFP)--The secretary to the Rhodesian cabinet, Jack Gaylard, emerged from a two-and-a-half hour meeting of heads of the four delegations here today to announce formally that agreement had been reached and that there would be a plenary session tomorrow morning, at the end of which the heads of the four delegations would sign the settlement document.

SMITH AGREES TO BLACK RULE; SHIFT ON 31 DECEMBER

OW011856Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1851 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Salisbury, Mar 1 (AFP)--Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith agreed today during internal settlement talks to a handover to black rule on Dec 31 this year, sources close to the talks said.

The sources said that the government and three moderate black parties had also agreed on the structure of the planned interim government which would lead the country to majority rule.

Today's talks reportedly witnessed a break-through over the racial composition of the Council of Ministers, with the three black parties--the United African National Council, the African National Council and the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization--agreeing to consider equal white-black numbers in exchange for three-to-one black dominance on the Executive Council.

The three black parties were to submit the agreements to their respective executive committees for approval tonight.

In exchange for racial parity in the Council of Ministers, the three black groups also asked for a rotating chairman, the sources said.

The black delegates were, however, believed to have dropped their earlier demand for an "independent and impartial" chairman of the Executive Council.

The two sides were said to be still arguing over black demands that the present white-dominated parliament be suspended during the life of the interim government.

Mr Smith's delegation contended that these demands were impractical because the present parliament would have to pass the laws necessary for a new constitution as well as ordinary legislation during the interim period.

Reports from London said that UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa had been invited there for talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CLASH WITH BOTSWANA

LD011006Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van der Byl, has commented on Botswana's version of the incident in which Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army terrorists and members of the Botswana defense force were killed by Rhodesian security forces, after a terrorist ambush which had taken place inside Rhodesia.

Mr Van der Byl said the incident was the result of a follow-up operations on the tracks of a gang of terrorists who had entered Rhodesia and attacked and wounded members of the security forces. When contact was made with the terrorists during the operation, members of the Botswana defense force were intermingled with the terrorists and, despite denials by the Botswana Government to the contrary, were actively assisting the terrorists.

Mr Van der Byl said the fact that members of the Botswana defense force might have been killed or injured by Rhodesian security forces was entirely due to their involving themselves with the terrorists who are attacking civilian and military targets within Rhodesia. The minister added that no blame there can be leveled at the Rhodesian security forces.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER'S OFFICE DENIES SECRET MEETING WITH SMITH

LD021014Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The South African prime minister's office has denied a report that the Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith held a secret meeting with Mr Vorster in Cape Town this week. The denial comes after a report in a Salisbury newspaper, THE ZIMBABWE TIMES, that Mr Smith made a flying visit to Cape Town on Monday. The Rhodesian diplomatic mission denied that Mr Smith visited Cape Town this week to see Mr Vorster or for any other purpose. The South African prime minister's office described the reports as nonsense.

S. AFRICA: FRENCH MERCENARIES DISSATISFIED IN RHODESIA

PA011914Y Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 1 Mar 78 PA

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Mar 1 (AFP)--A group of French mercenaries fighting with Rhodesian security forces have expressed anger over the fact that the Rhodesian Government, they say, does not announce the names of their colleagues killed.

The mercenaries are among a group of 70 to 80 French nationals who have joined Rhodesia's light infantry (RLI) unit in recent years. Four of them who either deserted or left Rhodesia and passed through Johannesburg in recent weeks, said there were growing feelings of dissent.

One of the four, identified as "Michel-X," said growing dissatisfaction among Frenchmen in the Rhodesian Army came to a head after one of their number was killed in a clash with guerrillas in the Mount Darwin operational zone on January 10. His name was never officially announced.

"This is why most of the French in the Rhodesian Army are now considering desertion before their contracts come to an end. They are only paid 230 Rhodesian dollars a month (400 dollars), Michel-X said.

His story is also confirmed by other French mercenary sources.

The French mercenaries in the Rhodesian Army, Mr X says, are divided into three categories: They are former members of a group called the "Ordre Nouveau," an extreme rightwing group in France outlawed by the government. Mr X says the Ordre Nouveau people in the Rhodesian Army all came from Lebanon where they were fighting with the phalangists.

Secondly, their number include former members of the French Foreign Legion, and lastly he says there are ex-common law prisoners among them.

Mercenaries in Rhodesia reportedly include Australians, Americans, Belgians, Swiss, Irish and Britons.

"They are all looking for action. The French among them are dissatisfied because they don't get enough action. Their biggest complaint is that they spend more time waiting to fight than fighting. The English and Americans get a better deal and more action in the Rhodesian Army."

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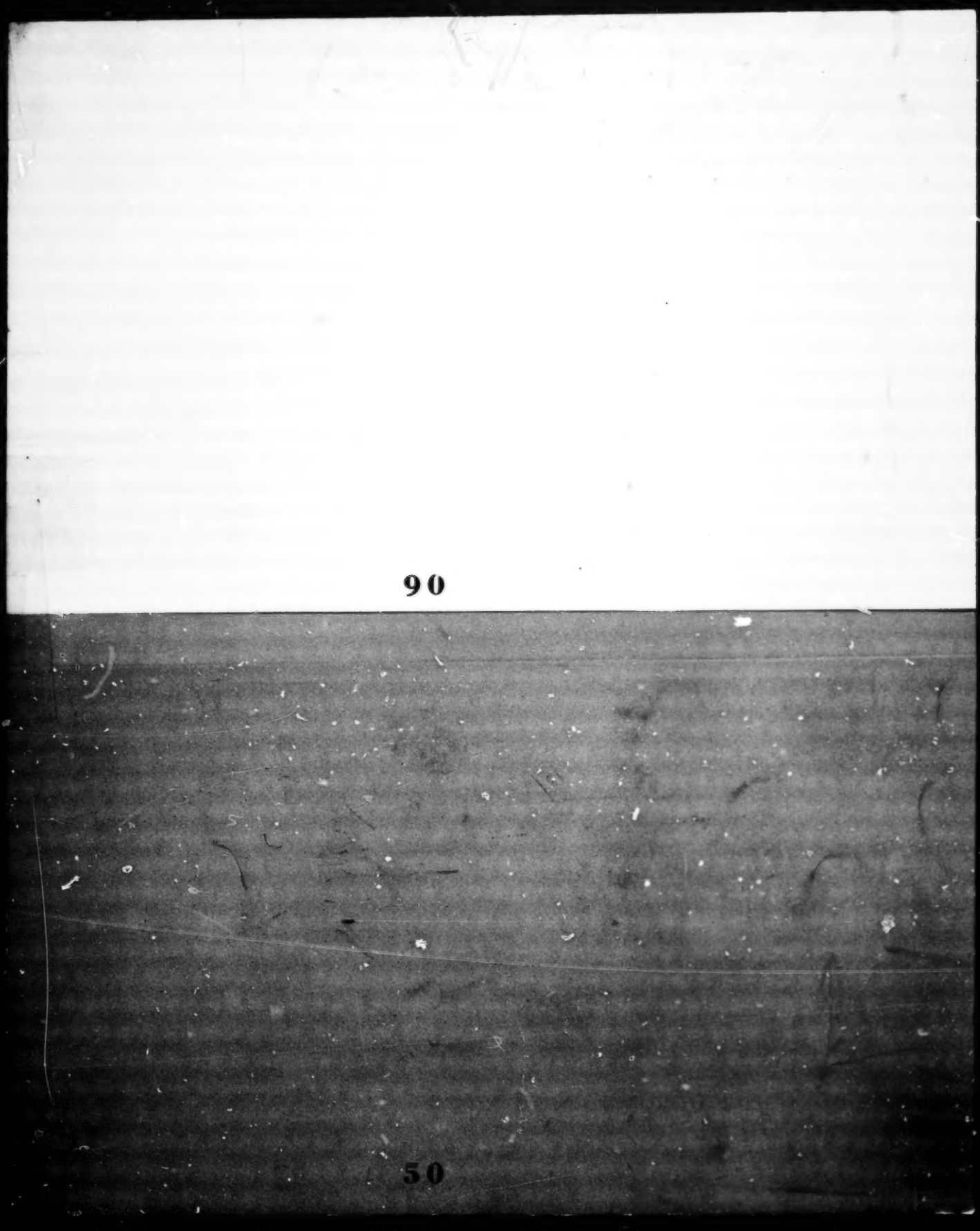
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